Caledonian Mercury.

No. 9288. EDINBURGH, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14. 1781.

In St MARY's CHAPEL, Niddry's Wynd,
On TUESDAY the 20th of March will be performed,
J. and A. CAMPBELL's CONCERT
OF
Vocal and Instrumental
Musick,
[illegible] Voices, that [illegible]
After the Concert, there will be a Ball, in the Room immediately under the Chapel.
Tickets, (3 s. each) to be had at the Music Shops, and of J. and A. Campbell, at their lodgings opposite to the British Linen Office, Canongate.——To begin at half an hour after six o'clock.

This day is published,
In Quarto, Price One Shilling,
By WILLIAM CREECH,
A
NIGHT PIECE,
A POEM.

N. B. The design of this Poem is to describe the progressive appearance of a *Night in Autumn*, and the correspondent Nocturnal Scenery from Evening till Midnight.

At W. CREECH's Shop *may also be had, just published,*
1. Dr Moore's Travels in Italy, 2 vols. price 14 s.
2. The Annual Register for 1779. 5 s. 3 d. in boards.
3. The Sopha, a novel, 2 vols. 5 s. 3 d. stitched, 6 s. bound.
4. Marmontel's Tales, a new edition, 3 vols. with plates, 9 s. stitched.
5. Forrest's Voyage to New Guinea and the Moluccas, with many fine plates, 4to. 1 l. 1 s. in boards.
6. Miniature Pictures—Political Characters, 4to. 2 s. 9 d.
7. Scheel's Chymical Experiments on Air and Fire, 8vo. 5 s. stitched.
8. Trial of Lord G. Gordon, taken down in short hand by Jos. Gurney, 3d edit. folio, in 2 parts, price 4 s.

Edinburgh, 7th March 1781.

A Number of Citizens who met here, were unanimously of opinion, that the Protestants in England and Scotland are bound in justice to defray the expence of Lord George Gordon's trial. They think it unnecessary to mention the many reasons which occur to support their opinion; but beg leave in general only to observe, that every candid friend to the religious and civil constitution of our country, must now be fully satisfied, that a true zeal for the support of that excellent system was the cause of bringing his Lordship into the long scene of suffering, and great load of expence which must have been incurred. The cause being entirely of a public nature, and in which the best interests of British Protestants were deeply involved, common justice and equity forbids, that Lord George Gordon's private fortune should be greatly injured, by defraying the expence of the trial.

Subscription-papers for this purpose are lodged with,
Bailie Daniel Miller, Canongate.
Messrs William Stewart and Company, Bridge-Street.
Mr William Gray, Bookseller.
Mr William Hutchison, Candlemaker-row.
Messrs William Dickson and Ebenezer Gardner, Grassmarket. And
Mr John Fletcher, Croscauseway.

And it is not doubted that the Societies and Individuals throughout Scotland, who are influenced by these sentiments, will be forward in following this example, a similar measure being already adopted in London.

DAVID SHEPPARD,

At his shop, above the head of Blackfriar's Wynd, Edinburgh,
Begs leave to acquaint the Public,

THAT he has just got to hand a parcel of Golden Pippins, Nonpareils, Golden Rennets, and Russet Apples; China Oranges, Juicy Lemons, and Lemon Juice in bottles, at 4 s. 6 d. per bottle; exceeding fine Chesnuts and Walnuts, St Katharine's and common Prunes; Muscatel, Jar, and Sun Raisins; Currans; Turkey Figs; Almonds; Citron and Orange Peel; Confections; Chipped Oranges; Marmalade, at 1 s. 6 d. per lib.; red and black Curran Jellies, at 2 s. per lib.; fine Hyson Tea, at 16 s. per lib.; finest black Teas, at 8, 7, 6, and 5 s. per lib.; best refined and powder Sugar, at different prices; also, moist raw Sugars, Virgin and common Honey; best Jamaica Rum, at 13 s. per gallon; ditto in Shrub, at 14 s.; Coniac Brandy, 12 s.; Spanish, 10; British, 6 s. 8 d. per gallon; Dutch Cinnamon Waters, at 4 s. per bottle; Dutch Gin, at 4 s. 6 d. per pint; Cherry Brandy, 3 s. per bottle; Barley Cinnamon, 4 s. per bottle; best Highland Whiskie, 4 s. 8 d. per gallon; ditto in Shrub, at 6 s. 8 d.; red and white Port, Malaga, Lisbon, and Cherry Wines, at 22 s. per dozen, each sort; Wine and common Vinegar; best Kentish Hops, at 24 s. per Cwt.; Chocolate; roasted and raw Coffee; Castile and hard Soap. A neat assortment of Glass Decanter, Carrafs, and Cut Wash Hand-glasses; Salt Loaves; and finest Flour Mustard; white wax and common Flambeaux: with a variety of other groceries not mentioned, all sold at the lowest prices.

N. B. Best London Porter, at 6 s. per dozen with bottles, or 3 s. 6 d. when bottles are sent; and all for ready money only.

GENUINE RIGA LINTSEED.

LATELY imported into LEITH, a Quantity of RIGA LINTSEED, in sheeted barrels, two barrels being equal to a Dutch hogshead.—The seed is of an excellent quality, and in fine order, and may be had by applying to Alexander Moubray, at the Honourable Board of Trustees Office, Edinburgh.

N. B. Some casks of fine RIGA PEARL ASHES, also to be sold. Apply as above.

TO be SOLD, by public auction, at Lord Colville's house, in St John's Street, on Tuesday the 20th of March instant,

A Variety of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

consisting of Mahogany Tables, Chairs, Drawers, a Bureau and Book-case, Bedsteads, Grates, &c. Feather Beds, Matresses, and Blankets, Carpets, some China and Glass, complete Kitchen Furniture, and a variety of Prints, framed, glazed, gilded, and in the best order.

There is likewise to be SOLD, a London made Piano Forte, a Hand Organ with three barrels, and a very elegant Book-case: ALSO, a Complete Electrical Machine, an exceeding fine Magic Lanthorn, with twelve Slyders, containing a great variety of excellent figures, with a fine mahogany case; a curious Catoptric Cylinder, with paintings; a Camera Obscuro; and a complete Air Pump.

The first day's sale to consist of the kitchen furniture; second day, of the mahogany and standing furniture; and the third day, of the China, glass, and the other articles above-mentioned.

☞The sale to begin at ten o'clock each forenoon, and to continue till all is sold off.

N. B. There is to be disposed of at the Grove near Fountainbridge, some Hot-bed frames.

A DESERTER.

DESERTED from a recruiting party of the 26th, or Cameronian Regiment, at Dundee, on Saturday the 24th February last, DANIEL M'LACHLAN, aged seventeen, five feet four inches high, fair complexion, fair hair, and black eyes. He had on, when he deserted, a blue jacket, white vest, redish breeches, and an old round hat. He is supposed to have gone towards the Highlands, as he was seen about Kirriemuir several days after. A reward over and above the bounty will be given to any one who can give information of him, so that he may be secured.

CANARY BIRDS.

JUST arrived in town from England, and to be exposed to SALE in a room of Mr Dingwall's, Lawn-market, opposite the Bowhead Well, north side of the street, a Choice Collection of CANARY BIRDS, for song and colour exceeding any ever brought to this city.——There is likewise a few pairs of London Fancy Canary Birds, curiously variegated, in colour, resembling tortoise-shell, none of them ever seen in this city before.——As my stay here will be short, it is hoped the Public will not disappoint themselves.

THAT, upon Wednesday the 21st day of March current, there will be exposed to public roup, within the house of Andrew Halkerston vintner in AUCHTERMUCHTY, betwixt the hours of three and four afternoon.

THE TWO FOLLOWING SUBJECTS;

which belonged to William Marthall, senior, merchant in Auchtermuchty, viz.

The Lands commonly called CLAMEDUFF, comprehending several shares of the Hill of Auchtermuchty, set apart upon a division to different heritors. These lands are mostly planted, and the planting is in a thriving condition.

Item. That piece of ground called the QUA, lying near the said town.

The articles of roup and title-deeds are in the hands of Robert Johnston writer in Cupar.

N. B. As the Trustees for the said William Marshall's Creditors intend to divide his funds, in so far as recovered, against the term of Whitsunday next, the Creditors are desired to lodge, with the said Robert Johnston, their grounds of debt, with oaths of verity thereon, betwixt and the 5th April next. Such as neglect to comply with this notice will be cut out of any share of the first dividend.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *Friday, March* 9.

This day, the House of Commons met, and chose the following Members, by ballot, as a Committee to try the merits of the late election for Downton:

John Roberts, Esq;	Hans Sloane, Esq;
Francis Basset, Esq;	Sir John Dontze.
Amb. Goddard, Esq;	Abel Smith, Esq;
Francis Page, Esq:	John Acland, Esq;
R. Wilbraham Booth, Esq;	Sir John Rushout.
William Clive, Esq:	Samuel Blackwell, Esq;
Fred. Montague, Esq; Chairman.	

William Baker and John Baring, Esqrs Nominees. Petitioners—Sir John Saunders,—Alexander Hume, Esq;

Sitting Members—Hon. Henry Seymour Conway,—Robert Shaftoe, Esq;

As soon as the ballot was over, Lord *North* took an opportunity of informing the House, that he should, on Monday next, lay before them the taxes he should propose for the ensuing year, as the means of raising the sum of 650,000 l. in order to discharge the interest of the new loan. His Lordship would only add, that the taxes he should lay before them, would be *efficient* ones, and completely sufficient to answer the occasions of the public service.

Mr *Purling*, one of the East India Directors, prayed leave to present to the House a petition from the Honourable Directors of the United East India Company. The Honourable member stated, That, according to the last dispatches from the Company's servants at Bengal, the differences between the Governor and Council, and the Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature, had arisen to such a height, that it was hard to guess what the Company's fate in that part of India might be by this time, as the Governor and Council had been obliged to oppose, by a military force, the judgments of the Supreme Court from being carried into execution, on account of their being so very opposite to the religious and civil manners of the people they were to operate against. The expounders of the Mahomedan and Gentoo laws had in vain remonstrated to the Supreme Courts, and had found no other relief than what they met with in the interposition of the Governor and Council, who could do nothing for them without the aid of the military. In this situation, the East India Company had nothing left them to do, but to come before Parliament for their support. The Honourable member, therefore, begged leave to present the petition, and to hope it would meet with an early consideration, as no time was to be lost in removing the evils complained of.

The petition being received, Mr Purling moved, That it do lie on the table, which was unanimously agreed to.

The militia bill was, then read a third time, though Mr Turner and others were for striking out that clause which precludes a monied man, who has any children, from being received as a substitute. Some of the members also wanted a clause to be inserted in the bill, for fixing the time of the ballot, as it was extremely inconvenient any time after Easter. Lord Beauchamp, the Secretary at War, and others, however, thought that the Honourable Gentleman had better get these regulations passed into a law, or brought before the House in a separate bill, as the public service would not admit of any delay in pushing the bill before the House.

Mr Brietzcke, from the Secretary of State's office, presented several papers relative to the business of the East India Company, the titles of which were read, and the papers ordered to lie on the table.

The bill for the encouragement of Seamen, and the more speedy manning his Majesty's navy, was read a third time and passed.

INTELLIGENCE FROM LLOYD's, *Feb.* 27.

The Kingston, Dawson, from Lancaster to the Leeward Islands, was taken by the Columbus privateer, of 20 guns, in sight of two men of war.

The Santissimo Trinidad, Mascarenas, from Cadiz to Ostend, was forced into Villa Real de San Antonio, by a gale of wind, without damage to the cargo.

The Fame, Bonner, from London to Dublin, is lost off Dover.

The Joseph and Theresa, ——, an Imperial East Indiaman, failed from the Mauritius for Europe the 26th of October, all well.

Plymouth 3. Arrived his Majesty's frigate Cerberus, with the Grande, Spanish frigate of 32 guns, and 158 men; she was taken the 18th ult. off Cape Finisterre, after an engagement of 25 minutes, in which the Grande had 30 wounded, and the Cerberus only one.

The Nancy, Barton, from New York to Lisbon, foundered at sea; the crew were taken up by the Fly, and are arrived at Portsmouth.

The Richard, Jackson, from Dublin to Corke, lost her rudder in a gale of wind, and is put into Dunbury.

The Hypocrite privateer of Liverpool, has taken, and sent into St Kitts a valuable schooner, from St Eustatia, for Marigalante.

Liverpool, 6. The Tom, Lee, upon a cruise, has taken two valuable ships, bound from Curaco to Amsterdam, one called the Konningenue, arrived last night, laden with 200 hogsheads of sugar, 1000 bags of coffee, 500 bags of tobacco, 100 bags of Cocoa, 24 casks of indigo, and 300 hides. The other called the Jacobus, not yet arrived, loaded with 140 hogsheads of sugar, 1100 bags of coffee, 48 casks of indigo, 101 bags of tobacco, 200 bags of Cocoa, and 1230 hides.

The Perendracht, prize to the Betsy, Capt. Atkins, is retaken, and carried into Rochelle.

From the London Papers, March 9.

Cadiz, Feb. 6. We have received intelligence by express, that a British fleet is ready to sail from the ports of England, to carry provisions and stores to Gibraltar, in consequence of which, orders have been given to the Spanish squadron consisting of 30 sail of the line, 2 frigates, 2 fireships, &c. making in all 36 vessels, to sail. This fleet is commanded by the Admirals Cordova and de Gaston, who will have three others under them.

Paris, Feb. 23. It is now actually decided, that M. de Compte de Grasse will command the fleet, which will sail shortly from Brest, consisting of 20 sail of the line. The other five, lying in that port, are destined for Rhode Island, under the command of M. de Barras, who is appointed in the room of the late M. de Ternay. M. de Compte de Grasse has already taken leave of his Majesty, and as all the Officers belonging to his squadron who were here have departed very suddenly, it is presumed that this fleet will put to sea sooner than was at first imagined.

Hamburg, Feb. 23. The last letters from Stockholm advise, that Sweden will not furnish less, to the States General, than ten ships of the line, the least of which will be of sixty guns.

Advices from Petersburgh, which may be depended on, announce news not less agreeable for the Republic of the United Provinces. They advise, that the news of the rupture between England and the States General, had at first occasioned a great ferment there. Some time after, couriers were sent off to Stockholm, Copenhagen, and London. It is assured, that the latter was charged with representations of the most important nature. Her Imperial Majesty has expressed the greatest concern respecting the conduct of England: She is determined to act with the utmost vigour, in case nothing can be obtained by amicable representations.

To crown the happiness of the United Provinces, it is assured, that England has not succeeded in the alliance she proposed to conclude with the Emperor; that Monarch having declared, he was resolved to abide by the engagements that bind him to the Court of Versailles.

LONDON.

This morning Lord Mansfield and Lord Stormont had a long conference with his Majesty at the Queen's palace.

We are assured that Sir Joseph Yorke has not had any intimation given him of an appointment to go abroad in any character whatever.

By the accounts of several persons who are not ignorant of naval affairs, who have seen the fleet at Spithead, there never was a fleet better fitted, or better prepared in every respect, than the present squadron, for any event.

This morning some dispatches were received from Newfoundland, which contain an account of the fleet sailing for Lisbon and Oporto the beginning of February, under convoy of four frigates.

There are reports in town, which are generally believed at Lloyd's, that General Clinton is coming from New-York, and that Lord Cornwallis is to succeed him in the command.

It is now almost certain that Governor Johnstone's expedition is intended against the Cape of Good Hope, the supposed defenceless state of which, after so long a peace, will make it an easy conquest; his further instructions are to proceed to the Spice Islands, or the Manillas, as circumstances may render most eligible.

Advice was received last night at the Admiralty, that the Conquerant, a French ship of 74 guns, was cast away a few nights since off the rocks of Scilly, and not a single man out of 700 has escaped the wreck.

The following extract of a letter from a Gentleman at Vienna, to his Friend in London, will not, we hope, be unacceptable to our Readers:

"—— I am surprized at your politics! The Empress of Russia, it is true, holds her head high, and would be thought the arbitress of the world. Though French politics involved her in a dangerous war with the Porte, from which she was extricated by England, the Gothic stiffness of your Court, and the extreme politeness of that of Versailles, which has constantly besieged her since the peace, have made an alteration in her affections, and she has been heard to say, that the French would compel her to love them. A sublime, not to say a romantic kind of vanity, is her ruling passion; and the Court of France, who know this laudable weakness well, have been unwearied in their attacks upon it. They tell her what a glorious thing it is to become the Arbitress of the world; to be the Legislator of a new code of maritime laws; a code, by the bye, directly opposite to all the laws of nations, admitted and established by civilized governments; a code directly calculated to protect the infringers of treaties, by preventing the injured party from cutting off their supplies: the inforcement of this tremendous code seems to give you a deep alarm, and you seem to think of nothing but submission to the dictates of Catharine; but, as I said before, I am surprized at your politics; they are narrow and short-sighted indeed. You forget there is an Emperor at Vienna, and that Joseph is a Prince of the first-rate abilities. The Frederick of 1758 exists no more; and the Imperial throne, I assure you, feels its consequence. While Joseph lives, French bubbles, however gilded, will never place Catharine on the throne of the Dictatorial Arbitress. The very idea is an insult to the Emperor, who will vindicate his rank in the scale of nations, and will let Europe know that he also must be consulted.—I am persuaded he is our friend——But ——"

Extract of a letter from Jamaica, Dec. 30.

"The Surprize sloop is just arrived here from Sir George Rodney, off St Lucia, desiring Sir Peter Parker to send him as many ships from hence as he can possibly spare, as he looks for the French and Spaniards in those seas, with a great force. The Princess Royal, Ramilies, and Albion, are ordered to join him immediately, which, added to Admiral Hood's squadron, must make his fleet very powerful."

Extract of a letter from Paris, Feb. 27.

"We have received advice from Rochford, which mention the loss of L'Hector and Sartine armed ships, of 36 guns each, with all their people, on the 6th instant, off Scilly."

Admiralty-Office, March 9, 1781.

Extract of a letter from Captain Robert Man, of his Majesty's ship Cerberus, to Mr Stephens, dated Plymouth, March 3. 1781.

I HAVE the satisfaction to acquaint their Lordships, that on the 25th of last month, being about twenty leagues west of Cape Finisterre, at day-light, we saw a frigate standing to the S. W. On our not answering her private signals she made sail from us; we chaced, and at noon got along-side of her, when after an action of fifteen minutes she struck, and proved to be the Orena, a Spanish frigate, commanded by Don Nicholas De Medina, of 22 six-pounders 8 fours, and 166 men, from Ferrol, a mouth on a cruize, and had not taken any thing. The enemy had her First Lieutenant and six men killed, and seventeen wounded, one of whom is since dead. In justice to the Captain and officers, I believe they did all that was in their power, but were deserted by their people.

I beg leave to assure their Lordships, that the behaviour of the officers and ship's company of the Cerberus was such as merits my utmost esteem and recommendation. The loss the enemy sustained in so short an action induces me to think, that had the been of greater force I should equally have the pleasure of writing a similar letter.

The Cerberus had only two men slightly hurt.

War Office, March 10. 1781.

3d Regiment of Foot Guards, Captain William Douglas Clephane, is appointed to be Adjutant, vice William Anne Douglas.

10th Regiment of Foot, Ensign John Holmes to be Lieutenant, vice William Green. Ensign Thomas Whitaker, of the Lancashire Militia, to be Ensign, vice John Holmes.

56th Regiment of Foot, Ensign Edward John Fancourt to be Lieutenant, vice Nathaniel Cooke.

96th Regiment of Foot, Ensign Sir Edmund Thomas, Bart of 61st Foot, to be Lieutenant. Ensign Terry Sayer, of 75th Foot, to be Lieutenant.

98th Regiment of Foot, William Ludlam, Gent. to be Ensign, vice William John Hind.

100th Regiment of Foot, Ensign Thomas Prickston, of 25th Foot, to be Lieutenant. Sylvester Muirson, Gent. to be Lieutenant. Captain-Lieutenant Thomas Crawfurd to be Captain, vice George Hamilton. Lieutenant Patrick Haggart to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Thomas Crawfurd. Ensign James Fraser to be Lieutenant, vice Patrick Haggart. Volunteer George Mackenzie to be Ensign, vice James Fraser. Lieutenant William Stewart, from the Dutch Service to be Ensign, vice Thomas Thompson.

Southern Regiment of Fencible Men, Captain-Lieutenant Sir William Maxwell, Bart. to be Captain, vice Lord Binning. Lieutenant Andrew Plummer to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Sir William Maxwell, Bart.

Royal Lancashire Volunteers, Samuel Rush, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Jonathan Arrowsmith.

From the London Papers, March 10.

Madrid, Feb. 5. The day after the courier set out on his return to Vienna, who had brought the offers of that Court to become a mediator between the belligerent powers, the Dutch Ambassador had a conference with the Count de Florida Blanca on some national affairs, when that Minister informed him, "That the Emperor had actually offered his mediation towards the restoration of peace," but that his Catholic Majesty answered, "That although he was very sensible of the attention of the Emperor, yet affairs were in such a situation that he could not listen to any proposals without the participation of the Court of Versailles, and that the war having broke out with another power, he could still less listen to proposals of peace." The Count concluded by assuring the Dutch Ambassador of the friendly sentiments of the King for the Republic, adding, "that although there had been no proposals made that could be accepted, yet that if there should be any thing of that sort entered into, this Court could never lose sight of the true interests of the Republic."

LONDON.

Correct List of the Line of Battle, under the Command of Admiral DARBY, *viz.*

LINE OF BATTLE.

The EDGAR to lead on both tacks, unless otherwise directed by Signal.

VAN SQUADRON.

ROBERT DIGBY, Esq; Rear-Admiral of the Red.

Ships.	Commanders.	Guns.	Men.
Edgar,	John Elliot,	74	600
Alexander,	Lord Longford,	74	600
Bienfaisant,	Richard Braithwaite,	74	600
Queen,	Hon. Fred. Maitland,	90	750
Prince George,	Rear-Admiral R. DIGBY, James Williams,	90	767
Ocean,	George Ourry,	90	750
Magnanime,	Charles Wolsey,	74	600
Canada,	Sir George Collier, Knt.	74	600
Repulse,	Sir Digby Dent, Knt.	64	500
Defence,	James Cranston,	74	600

Frigates: Maidstone, Crescent to repeat, Firebrand fire-ship.

CENTER SQUADRON.

GEORGE DARBY, Esq; Vice-Admiral of the White, and Commander in Chief.

Nonsuch,	Sir James Wallace, Knt.	64	500
Bellona,	Richard Onslow,	74	600
Courageux,	Lord Mulgrave,	74	600
Foudroyant,	John Jervis,	80	700
Britannia,	Vice-Admiral DARBY, Rear-Admiral Kempenfelt, James Brady,	100	884
Duke,	Sir Charles Douglas, Bart.	90	750
Valiant,	Samuel Goodall,	74	650
Lyon,	Hon. William Cornwallis,	64	500
Fortitude,	Sir R. Bickerton, Bart.	74	600

Frigates: Minerva, Alarm, Emerald repeater, Monsieur, Flora, Harpy, and Lightning.

REAR SQUADRON.

Sir JOHN LOCKHART-ROSS, Rear-Admiral of the Red.

St Alban's,	Charles Inglis,	64	500
Dublin,	Archibald Dickson,	74	600
Medway,	Harry Harmood,	64	500
Formidable,	John Cleland,	90	750
Royal George,	Rear-Admiral Ross, John Bourmaster,	100	867
Namur,	Robert Sawyer,	90	750
Inflexible,	Rowland Cotton,	64	500
Union,	John Dalrymple,	90	750
Cumberland,	Joseph Peyton,	74	600

Frigates: Proserpine, Vestal repeater, Furnace fire-ship.

This morning some dispatches were received from Lisbon, by which we learn, that two large Dutch ships were put into that place very leaky, and in great distress. They are bound to Amsterdam, and, as they knew nothing of a Dutch war, they will be suffered to go on their voyage by order of the Court.

A hand-bill which was printed at New-York, giving the particulars of General Arnold's transactions, has been brought over to Liverpool by a ship which left New-York the 9th of February.

The transactions of General Arnold in Virginia has given a tolerable specimen of what is to be expected from him. The magazines he has destroyed, the artillery he has carried off, the militia whom he has defeated that were collected to interrupt eyes of people who are well acquainted with that province.

No confirmation is received at Lord George Germain's office, of General Arnold's having destroyed the rebel depot of stores, provisions, &c. in the country adjacent to Richmond, &c.

A private letter from Madrid says, "Marq. D'Almadovar has received very bad news from the Havannah; it is reported that Don Solano died there, but we fear the truth is, that he and his whole ship's company perished in the storm which proved so fatal to the transports, &c. on their expedition against Pensacola.

A letter from an officer at Cadiz, dated Feb. 5th, says, "The Admiral has received advices of the failure of Don Solana's expedition against Pensacola; two ships of the line are certainly lost, as are several transports with the army on board. In the whole, about 3000 sailors and soldiers were lost."

Yesterday, and this morning, several vessels which had been detained at Rotterdam, Flushing, and other Dutch ports, in consequence of the embargo laid on them, arrived safe in the river.

Commodore Johnston's squadron will come under the command of Sir Edward Hughes, as soon as he appears in the Indian seas, and the Commodore will then act as second in command.

Yesterday advice was received frome Torbay, that six more men of war from Plymouth are arrived there, and waiting to be joined by some men of war from Spithead, and were then to put to sea immediately, wind and weather permitting.

Yesterday a report was circulated that Dr Franklin had been superseded in his embassy to Paris; and that Congress had appointed Mr Laurens, jun. (son to Mr Laurens, now in the Tower) Ambassador to the Court of France, in his room.

A bill is preparing for the approbation of Parliament, at the instance of the goldsmiths, jewelers, watchmakers, and other workers in gold, praying a necessary alteration of the present standard of manufactured gold.

The late Counsellor Baillie, in addition to the 1500l. he left for erecting a monument to Earl Mansfield, whenever that Noblemen should die, has also bequeathed 20l. to the person who should, at that period, write the best epitaph, to be inscribed on his Lordship's monument.

This day came on at Guildhall the trial, by information, of Mr Alderman Kennet, late Lord Mayor of this city, for neglect of duty during the riots in June last; but the trial was not over when this paper went to press, though the Court had been sitting several hours.

Extract of a letter from Amsterdam, Feb. 27.

"John Adams, Esq; has opened a loan for a million of florins for the united states of America, accor ing to the printed plan, of which each share shall amount to 1000 florins, and bear five per cent. interest per annum. Messr. Neufville and Sons, merchants here, have the management of this affair, and the obligations, &c. are signed by Mr Adams, and countersigned by Messr. Neufville, and registered by the Notary, Anthony Mylins. The repayment of this capital (for which the Thirteen united States of America engage themselves all together, and each of them seperately, as well as for the punctual payment of the interest) will be made after the expiration of 10 years; a fifth part, or 200 obligations each year, to be determined by lots, drawn in presence of the Notary and witnesses; so that in 15 years all the capital will be paid."

Extract of a letter from Amsterdam, March 2.

"Some letters from Hamburgh advise, that the Russian Envoy had left that city suddenly, to go, as is said, to the Hague, London, and Paris, in order to make proposals to those Courts, tending to a general pacification."

Extract of a letter from Vienna, Feb. 12.

"The press is already put upon a much better footing than it was during the late reign, as may be seen by a few articles of the edict sent down to the office by his Imperial Majesty, all written with his own hand.

"1. All Reviews (of which there are a great multitude in Germany) may be circulated without licence; those relating to publications, or ecclesiastical history, not excepted.

"2. So likewise all books on the subjects of medecine, or law; such medical books excepted in which secret nostrums are advertised.

"3. All strictures on the conduct of the Throne itself may be published in full security, so they do not present themselves in the form of pasquinades. "If there be any thing just in them," says his Majesty, "we shall profit by them; if not, we shall disregard them." A noble observation surely! strongly characterising the magnanimity of the heart that dictated it.

"4. So likewise all writings on religious subjects, provided they do not attack any of the three religions established in the Roman Empire (the Roman Catholick, Lutheran, and Calvinist) in any of their fundamental points.

"5. So likewise all political News-papers and Pamphlets without exception.

"Other articles there are besides, of which more in my next; but by these you may see already, that our understandings are to be no longer so strait laced as they have used to be."

Extracted from the information of Capt. Bourdois of the Savage Cutter, belonging to Brest, taken on the 26th of February by the Ciceronian Adventure of Hastings.

"The Neptune new man of war, of 96 guns, on her passage from Toulon and Brest, distance from the north of Poul Dauvette three leagues, in a squall of wind, upon the 20th of February, ran upon the bank or ridge of low breakers, called *les Pierres de Tonquillet*, in which situation she lay till four in the afternoon, when the wind abated, and assistance from the other ships in company being given, she was got off, but not without the loss of her fine new head, cut-water, false-keel, upper-deck guns, and lower masts, in which condition she was towed into Brest by two 74 gun ships, where she must go into dock for some time before she will be fit for service again. That the Bell de Paus drove from he anchors five a-head, and was near lost upon the high rocks in the Main Roads under Dauville Promontary, but fortunately her anchors caught, and brought her round up, just at which time the Languedoc got foul of her, and had the gale continued, they would both have been lost. This happened on the 17th, and both ships received a deal of damage. The Juste Frigate of 44 guns, and 340 men, was wrecked upon the rocks of Scilly on Saturday the 10th, and not a single person, officer or man, saved. A sixty-four gun ship, named Le Priappes, supposed to have been the Atlas, was lost at the same time, and all the crew perished."

"The late decision of the Berwickshire Committee, upon the last election for that county, by which it has been declared null and void, has given the most perfect satisfaction, though Sir J—— P—— is far, very far, from being a favourite here. The danger, however, likely to result to the freedom of election, from an agreement between two or more persons, to join their interest for the purpose of defeating an opposite party, and of dividing the term of the Parliament between them, not a little alarmed the Committee. They plainly saw, that if the transaction was once tolerated, it would over-run every part of Scotland, and soon become as common a practice throughout England. For this reason, the Committee thought it right to check it as soon as possible, and a bill, it is said, will be brought into Parliament to punish all such agreements with heavy pains and penalties.

"The merits of the late election for the city of Edinburgh will be referred to a Committee the ensuing week, and if the opinion of men versed in election-matters is to be regarded, Mr M—— the f—— M——r, will certainly be ousted.

"Lord George Gordon, who has been for some time past on a visit to his sister, the Countess of Westmoreland, is expected in town in a day or two, his Lordship being engaged to dine at the London Tavern, on Wednesday next, with a large company, friends to his Lordship and the Protestant cause, who are T—— to dine there by the Committee of the Protestant Association. [illegible] British Coffee-house, [illegible] betwixt the [illegible] Parliament again. It is said to be his own with very much, and also of many of his friends; but the Duke is reported to be against it, and to take great pains in persuading him from entering again into public life. At any rate, his noble brother has made it a point to keep him from paying a visit to Scotland, being afraid that his popularity there might lead him into danger.

"It is now a fact beyond all possibility of controversy, that we have had no other hopes of a peace, than what has been presumed from the appointment of Sir Joseph Yorke, as Ambassador Extraordinary to the Court of Vienna. That statesman is undoubtedly appointed to treat with the Emperor; and there is every reason to think he will succeed in the business he is going upon. The members in opposition are, however, greatly discontented, and throw out, that the ministers have not the least intention to endeavour to bring about a general peace, but only hope, through the medium of the Emperor, to effect a termination of hostilities with the States of Holland."

Extract of a letter from London, March 8.

"The Committee of the House of Commons, on the Berwickshire election, met yesterday morning, agreeable to their adjournment, when Mr Anstruther summed up on the part of the petitioner, in the course of which he endeavoured to convince the Committee, by much the same arguments as had been used by the opening counsel, that the agreement between Mr Scott and Mr Renton had been such an illegal transaction, as could not but vitiate the seat of the sitting member.

"Mr *Douglas*, as counsel for the sitting member, addressed the Committee on the part of his client, and, in a very able and pertinent speech, endeavoured to sustain the seat Mr Scott had obtained. With respect to the agreement, on which the other side had dwelt so elaborately, there certainly was nothing illegal or unfair in it. The very same thing in point of fact, though not, perhaps, in form, had been often practised in England. How did it differ from a verbal promise, given by a number of freeholders to a certain candidate at a future period, or whenever a vacancy might happen? The principle was exactly the same. The learned counsel, for example, instanced the late election for the county of Gloucestershire, at which a gentleman, of large property and character in the county, had been chosen, in consequence of a promise made at a meeting of the freeholders at a previous election. The late case of Berwickshire was but such a transaction, and amounted to no more than merely this: A number of gentlemen of the county of Berwickshire had thought Mr Scott a better person to represent them than Sir John Paterson, and they had taken the best means in their power to obtain a completion of their wishes. They had a general meeting to consider of the proper mode, and had joined with Renton and his friends the more effectually to secure the election of Mr Scott. And would any one say they had not a right to bring in Mr Scott, and keep out Sir John Paterson? Or would Sir John Paterson, or his counsel, pretend to say, that there was even the least chance of his being elected! At the meeting of the freeholders, held at Dunse, there were above fifty present, and no one would venture to say that they did not possess the greatest part of the landed property of the county. Where, then, was the mighty crime of their meeting together to bring in a member? Or could it be said that they had not a right to keep out Sir John Paterson? As to the influence used by that meeting, there was nothing undue in it; nor did it vary in the least from that kind of interference observed in so many counties in England, where the landlord was asked by the tenant, who was the candidate most deserving his vote? and was accustomed to give it according to his recommendation. This, surely, would not be construed into an act of undue influence; and the freeholders, at the meeting at Dunse, had done no more.

"The late election at Berwickshire was also to be defended upon another ground. Might not the freeholders, if they pleased, have two different persons to represent them in the course of the Parliament? Mr Scott might possess talents of one kind, and Mr Renton of another, and both might be of great use to their country in their different ways. Why, then, might not the freeholders avail themselves of both their good qualities, and send first one to Parliament, and then the other? They might, for the sake of illustration, determine among themselves to send up Mr Scott, and that he should sit for the first three or four years; at the expiration of which time, if Mr Scott should vacate his seat, by being made a Scotch Judge, or attaining to any other post of honour, or place of profit, they would in that case chuse Mr Renton to serve the remainder of the Parliament, in order that his country might reap the advantages of his talents, as it had those of Mr Scott. And would it be said that there was any thing improper in either of these transactions? For surely, if Mr Scott approved himself in Parliament worthy the notice of those in power, he was free to accept a mark of distinction as well as any other person; and in case of his obtaining a disqualifying place, it was as evident that the freeholders could chuse Mr Renton.

"But the other side had endeavoured, and especially Mr Arden, with all that humour that marked his character, to frighten the Committee with the dreadful consequences that were to result from the agreement. The Committee were called upon to prevent such kind of transactions, as, if they were allowed, Lord North would be driven to such difficulties he would not know what to do. Instead of having one Scotch member to buy, the Minister would have two, and the nation put to double the expence they had been at. This the learned counsel thought a very strange kind of argument, especially in the mouth of Mr Arden, who was the last person he ever suspected would call upon a Committee, such a one as he was addressing, to facilitate the means of bribing the Scotch representatives; for, according to Mr Arden's state of the fact, the toleration of such agreements as that made between Mr Scott and Mr Renton, would clog the Minister's means of bribing the members of Scotland, as he would have two members for every county to bribe, instead of one, which, Mr Arden was pleased to say, the Minister had always burthened upon him.

"The learned counsel continued, that it had been urged by the other side, that if the transaction of the agreement had been legal, an advertisement might have been set forth in the public papers, expressing that such a thing had been determined upon; and yet, if that had been done, it would have been deemed unlawful. The counsel on the other side had, however, fitted the advertisement to answer his drift of argument; for if the advertisement had been otherwise stated, the case would seem very different. As Mr Arden stated the advertisement, it declared Mr Scott to be sent to Parliament, for the express purpose of procuring a place. Mr Douglas did not know what Sir John Paterson's views might be, but this he knew, that no one had a right to suppose any thing dishonourable to Mr Scott. With respect to the advertisement, though the one Mr Arden had stated would be illegal, he could state one that would not: Suppose, for instance, that an advertisement had been put forth, that the freeholders, disliking Sir John Paterson, and thinking Mr Scott a very proper person to represent them, had confederated together for the purpose of bringing him in; and farther, that they would, upon his vacating his seat, endeavour to return Mr Renton; this, Mr Douglas contended, would, in every respect, have been fair and legal; and what more had the freeholders of Berwick done?

"Mr Douglas adverted to the case, being a new case, and to Mr

declare the agreement reprobated, to be at all illegal; and if the Committee determined it to be so, they would usurp the power of the three Estates, and be legislators instead of judges; for, unless they made a new act, it would be impossible for them to oust the sitting member upon the ground of the agreement.

"The Committee then adjourned till this morning, at which time they met, when Mr Arden, in a speech of two hours and a half, summed up the whole of the evidence; and the Committee being left to themselves, in about two hours, resolved on the case, and came to the resolutions inserted in our last."

The examination of witnesses, on the trial of John Brown, indicted for forging the Guinea notes of the Bank of Scotland, mentioned in our last, was not concluded till past one o'clock yesterday morning. Mr John Maclaurin then summed up the evidence upon the part of the prosecutors, and was followed by Mr William-Bannantyne Macleod on that of the pannel. The Lord Justice Clerk afterwards gave a charge to the Jury, who were inclosed about three o'clock, and desired to return their verdict this morning at ten. The Court having accordingly met, the Jury returned their verdict, finding it proven, by a great majority of voices, that the brass plate, mentioned in the libel, was engraven by the pannel John Brown, and that he was privy to the concealing the same in a whin bush in the muir of Falkirk; but found it not proven, that he adhibited the subscriptions to, or issued, any of the three notes libelled on, and produced.

Upon the verdict being recorded, the Lord Justice Clerk observed, that, as it was a special one, he wished to have their Lordships opinions upon the import of it. The Lords, accordingly, severally spoke upon the subject, expressing their surprise that such a verdict should have been returned, and declaring, that if they had been acting in the capacity of Jurymen, they would have had no manner of difficulty in bringing in a verdict finding the pannel accessory, or art and part guilty of the forgery. As this verdict was worded, however, the Court had no alternative but to assoilzie the pannel *simpliciter*, and dismiss him from the bar, which was done accordingly.—The Court was remarkably severe in their animadversions, which the Jury bore with truly Christian patience, not one of them having ventured to assert the right they are supposed to enjoy, of returning such a verdict as their consciences may dictate, without being liable to censure or controul, or answerable for their conduct to any court on earth.—The Counsel for the prosecutors in this case were, Mr John Maclaurin, Mr William Nairne, and Mr Robert Dundas; agent, Mr John Gordon. Counsel for the pannel, Mr William Bannatyne Macleod, Mr Robert Dalzell, and Mr John Erskine; agent, Mr Robert Robertson.

Yesterday, the High Court of Justiciary met, when, owing to the indisposition of a material witness now in England, the trial at the instance of his Majesty's Advocate, against Donald Mackay, formerly a porter belonging to the General Post Office, accused of abstracting a letter from thence, containing a number of Five Pound notes of the Newcastle Bank, was adjourned till the 15th of June next.

The Court then proceeded on the trial of Jean Blair, some time servant to the late Mrs Margaret Swinton, daughter of the deceased Sir John Swinton of Swinton, indicted at the instance of his Majesty's Advocate, for the murder of Mrs Swinton, her mistress, on the morning of the 8th of November last. Mr Edward Macormick, as counsel for the pannel, objected to the relevancy of the libel, on account of the insanity of the prisoner, at the time when the murder was committed; and insisted, that as *intention*, which is the essence of every crime, could not be inferred, and indeed was not so much as alledged in the indictment, where a person is totally deprived of judgment, as was evidently the case in the present instance, no punishment whatever could be inflicted; and that therefore the pannel fell to be assoilzied, and dismissed from the bar. Mr Alexander Abercrombie, on the part of his Majesty's Advocate, admitted, that if it should come out from the proof, that the pannel was really deprived of her judgment, at the time that this horrid murder was committed, she was indeed an unfit object of punishment; that the learned gentleman who drew the indictment had purposely left out *intention* on the part of the prisoner, because it was supposed she had been insane at the time. But still it was necessary to bring her to trial, that the fact might appear; and, if she was found improper for punishment, that their Lordships might have it in their power to take such measures as to prevent her from doing mischief to herself or others in future. The Lords pronounced the usual interlocutor, finding the libel relevant to infer the pains of law; but allowed a proof of the alledged insanity, and of all facts and circumstances tending to exculpate the pannel, or alleviate the charge brought against her.

The Jury were then chosen, and the Court proceeded to the examination of witnesses, which continued till after four o'clock in the evening. The evidence was then summed up, on the part of the Crown, by Mr William Nairne; and, on that of the pannel, by Mr William Craig. After which the Lord Justice Clerk addressed the Jury, and informed them, that as it was the opinion of both the Gentlemen who had just now spoke, as it was also the opinion of the Judges, so he made no doubt it was likewise their opinion, that the libel was fully proven, that Mrs Swinton was killed by the pannel in the manner therein stated; but that it was also fully proved, that the pannel, at the time, was insane, and entirely deprived of reason. They would therefore, he presumed, return a verdict, finding the libel proven, but finding the pannel not guilty of murder, on account of her insanity at the time. The Jury, this day, returned a verdict in terms of the above charge. Upon which Mr William Nairne moved the Court, that, as the pannel fell to be assoilzied, in consequence of the verdict of the Jury, their Lordships, as guardians of the Public, would naturally think of some expedient to confine the unhappy woman, so as she might be prevented, in case of being again attacked with insanity, from doing prejudice either to herself or any body else. No objection was made to this motion by the counsel for the pannel. The Court, therefore, ordered her back to Bedlam, where she has been confined since the murder was committed, there to remain till such time as her friends or relations shall find bail in the books of Adjournal, to keep her in safe custody. They, at the same time, informed the poor woman, that they hoped some expedient would soon be followed, to remove her to a more comfortable place of confinement; and very humanely recommended it to the keeper of Bridewell, who was present in Court, to shew her every attention and indulgence in his power, so long as she remained under his care. The unhappy woman behaved with great decency and propriety during the whole trial, and is at present of perfect sound mind and judgment.

Bedford-street, Covent-Garden, London, to Miss Anne Livingston, daughter of the deceased Patrick Livingston of Midfield, Esq;

Lord Polwarth died at Wrest, the seat of the Earl of Hardwicke, in Bedfordshire, upon the 9th current.

By the last packet from Jamaica, there are accounts of John Mackenzie, Esq; Attorney (son of the late Alexander Mackenzie, Esq; of Inchcoulter,) having died at Kingston last December; a worthy young man, most justly and universally regretted.

Yesterday the Hawke privateer of Leith, mounting twelve carriage guns, sailed out of Leith harbour for the Roads. —— Same day sailed from Leith Roads, on a cruize, the Seaford armed ship, Capt. Christian, and the Resolution privateer of Leith, Capt. Moodie.

Thursday last, a fire broke out in one of the school rooms in King's College, Aberdeen, which was with great difficulty got under, without doing any material damage.

It is said the King of Prussia has lately made an offer to the English Ministry, of accepting 200,000 l. in lieu of the demand which he has long claimed from our Court as an honourable and just debt; on payment of which he will engage to make a diversion with an hundred thousand men, in favour of Great Britain. As there is little doubt to be made of his offer being accepted, perfidious France and treacherous Holland may speedily find a good deal of work cut out for them on the continent.

The Provost and Senior Fellows of the College of Dublin, have conferred the degree of Doctor of Physic on James Patten, Esq; of Slane, in the county of Meath, who accompanied Captain Cook in his voyages, and of whom that judicious commander often makes honourable mention, chiefly ascribing to his great skill in his profession, and to his unwearied attention, the excellent state of health enjoyed by his numerous crew during the longest and most difficult voyage ever performed.

Extract of a letter from Rotterdam, to a merchant of Dublin, dated Feb. 21.

"Notwithstanding appearances, you may depend upon it, there will be a short issue to the present rupture between these States and England, as the joy and exultation expressed about ten days ago by the Amsterdamers, when the account of the accession to the ARMED NEUTRALITY arrived from Russia there is all subsided, since a subsequent order arrived from Petersburgh concerning the answer to the requisition, for an hostile interference in our favour. This answer was so cold and ambiguous, that nothing can be gathered from it, but that the Russian Cabinet are surprised and terrified at the decisive measures pursued by England, who, though assaulted by so many enemies, is yet an object of dread to all the maritime powers, on account of the immense number of privateers with which she has covered the seas."

Extract of a letter from Galway, March 1.

"By the violence of the gale of wind on Tuesday night last, part of the steeple of the church was unroofed, and several of the cupiloe windows over the Exchange were blown into the street; happily no lives were lost, nor any even hurt, by the falling of slates, &c. but we fear great damage has been done along the sea coast."

Extract of a letter from Corke, March 1.

"Tuesday and yesterday a fleet of transport ships arrived here from New York; several officers of the 62d and other regiments came passengers in this fleet, and we hear that when they sailed (the 31st of January) accounts were brought to New-York, that the revolters had been pacified.

"Last Tuesday morning, the wind being at N. W. a great storm arose, which lasted all the forenoon, and did considerable damage to many houses in this city, and, we are informed, blew down several in different parts of the country."

Extract of a letter from Waterford, March 1.

"Last Monday night, a house on the lands of Churchtown took fire by some means unknown, whereby an old man and a boy were burned to death.

"Last Tuesday, considerable damage was done in this city and neighbourhood by the wind. Several houses were stripped of their covering, and chimnies blown down. A house in Boghall's lane, belonging to Mr William East, was destroyed by the falling of a chimney, by which his son had his leg broke, and was so dangerously bruised, that he now lies with little hopes of recovery."

Extract of a letter from Dublin, March 6.

"Our chief Governor has entered already deeply into business, by a close inspection into the management of the several establishments. We hear, the military one would have been his first object, had not his attention been forcibly drawn towards the civil, where, in the revenue branch, from the indolence, inattention, or wilful mal-administration of the Commissioners, a Collector was suffered to appropriate to his own use upwards of forty thousand pounds of the public money. In order to prevent such scandalous abuses in future, his Excellency is at present employed in a most minute investigation of the whole system of revenue management; and, with the assistance of his learned Secretary, is preparing such a code of regulations as will obviate them in future.

"The Collectors of the revenue throughout the whole kingdom, without any regard to connection, parliamentary seats, or any other consideration, have received a peremptory order to make up their accompts, and pay in their balances: And the Commissioners of the revenue are ordered, under pain of dismission, to give an early and constant attendance at the Custom-House, and not carry on the business there, in the indolent and slovenly manner hitherto done. By these manœuvres, it is said, his Excellency will meet Parliament with a full Exchequer.

"Yesterday, at the commission of Oyer and Terminer, the 37 master-skinners, who were before convicted of a dangerous combination, were severally sentenced to be imprisoned one month, and pay a fine of 5 l. each; also to give security for their future good behaviour.—John Morgan, a butcher, concerned in such combination, and convicted of forging an affidavit and warrant in the name of Alderman Warren, for the purpose of putting a poor journeyman skinner on board one of the tenders in this harbour, (because he refused to enter into such combination) was sentenced to be twice pillored, twice publicly whipped, fined three marks, and imprisoned twelve months; also to give security for his good behaviour.—Patrick Clancey, the landlord or keeper of the house wherein the combinators assembled, ordered to be pillored, and imprisoned for three months."

From the BOSTON *News-papers.*

New-haven, Nov. 30. On the 22d instant, a party of 80 men, under the command of Major Talmage, crossed to Long Island, and, having left 20 men to guard the boats, marched, by a circuitous route of upwards of 20 miles, to Fort St George, (in Suffolk county, south side of Long Island, the principal object of their enterprize) which they reduced in a few minutes; killed and wounded eight; took one half-pay Lieutenant-Colonel, one Captain, one Lieutenant, and 55 privates; destroyed 400 tons of hay, and demolished as much of the fort as was practicable, in the short time they tarried. We had one private wounded. After the fort was taken, the enemy fired from a house, on returning of which a woman was unfortunately wounded. The prisoners were landed at Fairfield, and, we hear, are since sent to the army.

New-London, Nov. 28. About two hundred counterfeit forty shilling bills, in imitation of those of this state, dated March 1. 1780, were a few days since found in a bundle on the shore at Black Point, partly covered with sand.

Boston, Nov. 30. The southern post informs us, that Mr William Peet, post-rider from Fish-Kill to New-London, having put up at one Benjamin Lacy's, at Stratford, was attacked by a number of Tories, who took from him the Philadelphia mail, and made off therewith, but offered no injury to his person.

BOSTON, JANUARY 1.

Wednesday last, arrived at Salem, a prize brig, laden with pork, beef, flour, and Irish linens, taken by the privateer brig ——, Captain ——, belonging to Mr Dalton of Newberry Port.—We hear that this is the third prize which is safe arrived.

Prizes libelled for condemnation in the Boston news-papers of November 9, December 8 and 18. Tonnage as *per* their registers.

Brig Mars, 80 tons, Edward Henley late master.
Brig Venus, 90 ditto, John Pitt ditto.
Brig Rodney, 100 ditto, Goddard Atwood ditto.
Ship Sophia, 160 ditto, Stephen Boyman ditto.
Sloop L'Esperance, 80 ditto, —— Salter ditto.
Sloop General Ellis, 60 ditto, Duncan Elliot ditto.
Brig St John's Packet, 80 ditto, John Smith ditto.
Schooner Rover, 50 ditto, —— Freeman ditto.
Schooner Ranger, 35 ditto, John M'Jay.
Schooner Hannah, 35 ditto, Ben. Fuller.
Schooner Betsey, 35 ditto, John Nicholson.
Schooner Julia, 60 ditto, Oliver White.
Brig John and Rachel, 100 ditto, Peter Henderkin.
Ship Keppel, 400 ditto, ——.
Schooner Rambler, 40 ditto, Job Pendleton.
Brig Polly, 90 ditto, William Haile.
Ship Prosper, 150 ditto, William Butler.
Schooner Hope, 50 ditto, David Jenkins.
Ship Naomi, 250 ditto, Edward Ballard.
Brig Dove, 150 ditto, John Tothery.
Ship Aurora, 140 ditto, Peter Gordon.
Ship Thomas, 250 ditto, John Fox.
Brig Britannia, 150 ditto, Thomas Addy.
Ship Rattel, 120 ditto, Philip ——.
Sloop Rodney, 50 ditto, ——.
Brig John, 100 ditto, Wm. Tizzard.
Brig High Green, 100 ditto, David M'Leod.
Ship Hawke, 270 ditto, Robert Gladskill.
Ship Five Friends, 140 ditto, Anthony Hooper.
Ship St Mary's Planter, 200 ditto, Stephen Gill.
Sloop Placentia, 50 ditto, Thomas Blanch.
Ship Agnes, 100 ditto, Archibald Bosland.
Brig Sincerity, 100 ditto, Archibald White.
Sloop Biddy, 40 ditto, William Routtis.
Brig Adventure, 100 ditto, —— Farrar.
Brig Brighton, 120 ditto, Hatten Bell.

And several vessels of 30 to 20 tons burthen.

LEITH SHIPPING.

ARRIVED,

Mar. 12. Janet and Margaret, Muir, from North Berwick, with grain.
13. Peggy, Coggen, from Hull, with goods.
Glasgow and Paisley Packet, Paul, from Carron, with guns.
Leith packet, Foord, from Carron, with ditto.
Providence, Baxter, from Aberdeen, with goods.
Janet and Betsy, Lyell, from Dundee, with wheat.
14. Constant Ann, Wilson, from Wisbeach, with wheat.
Peggie, Clark, from Dundee, with ditto.
Glasgow and Paisley packet, Bald, from ditto, with ditto.
Ann and Mary, Charters, from Leven, with barley.
Trial, Forrester, from Lynn, with ditto.
Four Brothers, Millar, from Anstruther, with ditto.
James and William, Shiells, from Boston, with oats.

SAILED,

Peggy, Stevenson, for Ely, with goods.
Oswald, Beattie, for Sealock, with grain.
George, Simpson, for Dunbar, with goods.
Six Sisters, Thomson, for Glasgow, with goods.

WANTS A PLACE AT WHITSUNDAY,

A PERSON who has been long in the practice of surveying and laying out ground, keeping accompts, overseeing the carrying on of policies, measuring and estimating tradesmen's work, with several other branches that may occur in the course of business. Any gentleman who wants such a person may apply to Mr W. Chalmers writer in Edinburgh, who will give a character of the person.

WANTED against Whitsunday first,

AN EXPERIENCED GRIEVE, or OVERSEER, to take charge of an extensive farm. It will be necessary that he understand the management of horses, and be skilful in the buying and selling of cattle.

For particulars, apply to James Ramsay, of the Excise Office, Edinburgh.

TO THE

Freeholders of the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright.

GENTLEMEN,

AS a Report has been industriously propagated, that I am disqualified from being your Representative in Parliament, I am under the necessity of taking this public manner of assuring you, from the best authority, that this report is totally void of foundation. I have therefore again offered my services to represent you in Parliament, and shall think myself highly honoured, if I am favoured with your support.—I have the honour to be,

GENTLEMEN,

Dumfries, March 10. 1781. Your most obliged obedient Servant,

JOHN GORDON.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THE Creditors of WILLIAM IMRAY, late cooper in Inverness, are hereby required, on or before the 1st day of April next, to lodge their claims, and grounds of debt properly vouched, in the hands of Thomas Munro merchant in Inverness, their factor, to the end that the amount of his debts may be ascertained, and proper measures taken for their payment, so soon as the funds are collected and put into money.—Also, all persons who were indebted to the said William Imray are required immediately to pay in their debts to the said factor, who has proper powers to discharge, otherwise legal measures will be followed for recovering payment.——Not to be repeated.

GRASS INCLOSURES IN FIFE.

TO be SET this season, for pasture, by public roup, on Wednesday the 4th April next, at the house of Lathrisk, near Falkland,

The several Parks of LATHRISK and NOCHNARY, of various contents, from 14 to 4 acres each, all laid down with clover and rye-grass, and well watered.——The roup to begin at ten o'clock.

The overseer at Lathrisk will show the inclosures.

CHARACTER of EDWARD I. *extracted from the Rev. Dr* HENRY'S HISTORY OF GREAT BRITAIN, *Vol. IV. juſt publiſhed.*

EDWARD I. from the length and ſmallneſs of his legs commonly called *Long-ſhanks*, had, in other reſpects, a very advantageous perſon, being remarkably tall, ſtrong, and graceful. He had fine hair, yellow in his youth, darker as he advanced in life, and grey in his old age. His forehead was large, all his features regular, and his complexion fair when he was young, but browner in his manhood. He greatly excelled in riding, tilting, and in every martial and manly exerciſe. Hunting and hawking were his favourite amuſements. Nor were his mental endowments inferior to his perſonal perfections. His excellent underſtanding and good ſenſe rendered him one of the beſt legiſlators, and greateſt politicians, that ever filled the throne of England. His perſonal courage and military ſkill were equally conſpicuous. He had a ſacred regard to juſtice, when he was not blinded by ambition. In a word, he was induſtrious, frugal, ſober, and chaſte; a dutiful ſon, a fond huſband, and a tender parent. But his character was not without its blemiſhes: He was too fond of power; and would probably have endeavoured to render himſelf abſolute, if he had not ſtood ſo much in need of the love and aſſiſtance of his ſubjects in proſecuting his ambitious ſchemes. It was evidently this that compelled him ſo frequently to confirm the charters; which he generally did with an ill grace, and to ſerve ſome particular purpoſe. The ambition of extending his authority over all the iſle of Britain, was, in truth, the great blemiſh of this Prince's character, which betrayed him into many crimes and errors, and brought many calamities on both the Britiſh kingdoms. As his ſchemes for the reduction of Wales were ſucceſsful, the cruelty and iniquity of them have been long forgotten. But his attempts on Scotland having been more unfortunate, have appeared more criminal; and his greateſt admirers cannot deny, that he took an ungenerous advantage of the unhappy circumſtances of the Scotch nation;—that he abuſed the confidence which they repoſed in him;—and that he committed many acts of injuſtice and cruelty in endeavouring to eſtabliſh his dominion over them. It ſeems indeed probable, that by labouring ſo long, and ſo earneſtly, to perſuade the world of his right to the ſovereignty of Scotland, he at length became perſuaded of it himſelf; and it muſt alſo be confeſſed, that the object was ſo deſireable, and the probability of obtaining it ſo great, that few ambitious Princes could have reſiſted the temptation.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, GREENOCK.

ARRIVED,

15. Katty, Lamont, from Dundalk, with oats.
11. Charming Kattie, Smith, from Dublin, with goods.
Fairfield, Ferry, from Irvine, in ballaſt.

SAILED,

9. Nelly, Noble, for Jamaica, with goods.
Clyde, Wright, for ditto, with ditto.
Jenny, Kinnoir, for Corke, with coals.
Amelia, M'Kirdy, for Dublin, with goods.
10. Molly, Black, for Belfaſt, with coals.
11. Betty, Dougal, for Cork, with goods.

NOTICE.

SIR JAMES MAXWELL, JAMES RITCHIE, and partners of the Thiſtle Banking Company in Glaſgow, have appointed Mr ARCHIBALD GRAHAME to be their Caſhier, in place of Mr David Eilliot their late Caſhier.

Glaſgow, March 12. 1781.

EXCISE OFFICE, Edinburgh, 12th March 1781.

By order of the Hon. the COMMISSIONERS of EXCISE,

THERE is to be expoſed to SALE by public auction at Anſtruther, on Thurſday the 22d current,

16 Cheſts of FINE BLACK TEA.

COUNTRY HOUSE and LAND to LET.

To be LET with or without furniture, and entered to immediately, or at Whitſunday next,

THE HOUSE of HUNTHILL, with the offices, pigeon-houſe and garden, and about 70 acres of land, moſtly laid down in graſs, lying in the parith of Jedburgh and county of Roxburgh. The premiſſes are ſituated within a mile of the town of Jedburgh, where there is an exceeding good market.

The houſe will be let with or without the land, as perſons incline; and any chuſing to take the ground as a farm may be accommodated with a ſeparate houſe and ſuitable offices.

Apply to William Riddell writer to the ſignet.

COUNTRY HOUSE and FARMS to LET.

To be LET furniſhed, and entered to at Whitſunday next, 1781.

THE HOUSE of CARROLSIDE, with the offices which are commodious, kitchen, garden, and orchard, with about 12 acres of rich ground adjoining to the houſe. The place is beautifully ſituated on the banks of the water of Leader; and lies 30 miles ſouth from Edinburgh, on the great road by Lauder and Kelſo to England.

Alſo to be Let, and entered to at Witſunday next, The whole Lands and Eſtate of WHITSLADE, lying in the county of Selkirk. Theſe lands are chiefly adapted for ſtore-farms, they are of large extent, and will be let altogether or in three ſeparate farms, as tenants incline.

Apply to William Riddell writer to the ſignet for further particulars.

TO be SET by public roup at St Germains, pariſh of Tranent, Haddingtonſhire, on Thurſday the 22d day of March current, from that day to Martinmas next,

A FIELD of OLD GRASS, for Paſture,

Containing between 25 and 26 acres Scots meaſure, ſubſtantially incloſed, and well watered.

The roup to begin at eleven o'clock forenoon.

GRASS PARKS.

TO be LET, in the houſe of Alexander Stewart, Vinter at Danderhall, upon Tueſday the 20th day of March current 1781, at eleven o'clock forenoon, ſundry GRASS PARKS at DRUM, in the pariſh of Libberton and ſhire of Edinburgh. Robert Sellers, gardener at Somerville houſe, will ſhow the grounds.

For particulars apply to David Forbes, writer in Edinburgh.

FARMS TO BE LET IN SELKIRKSHIRE.

To be LET, by public roup, within the town-houſe of Selkirk, upon Wedneſday the 28th day of March next, for five, ſeven, or ſuch number of years as can be agreed upon, and entered to at Whitſunday 1781,

The extenſive and well known Farm of LEWINSHOPE,

preſently poſſeſſed by Mr Robert Murray, and his ſubtenant Mr William Anderſon, under a leaſe for twenty-one years from Whitſunday 1760, which expires at Whitſunday next.

As alſo, the Parks and Mains of HANGINGSHAW, joining with the lands of Lewinſhope, and which have been kept open, and may now be annexed with great advantage to that farm, and it is propoſed ſhould be let together, if offerers appear.

Mr John Lang at Selkirk will inform as to further particulars, and John Maxwell, Eſq: of Broomholm, who can conclude a private bargain before the roup.

To LET at the term of Whitſunday next for ſuch a number of years as ſhall be agreed on,

THE MAINS of HILTON and BALLON, in the pariſh of Lochbroom and county of Roſs, conſiſting of 120 acres of arable ground, and the Grazing of Kelligily and Lochivreen, pleaſantly ſituated at the head of Lochbroom, famous for fiſhing of herring; and, on that account, is very ſuitable to a man employed in that lucrative buſineſs. There is a commodious dwelling-houſe, with proper and convenient office-houſes, upon the farm. The preſent rent of this farm is about 50 l. Sterling; and, if the tackſman inclines, the grazing of Letter, now rented at 20 l. Sterling, will be annexed to the ſaid farm. For further particulars enquire at Hector Mackenzie merchant in Dingwall.

TULLOCH PRINTFIELD near PERTH.

SANDEMAN, LINDSAY, and COMPANY, continue to print all kinds of Linen and Cotton Cloth, in the beſt manner, and at moderate prices.

CLOTH IS TAKEN IN BY

Joſeph Lachlan merchant, Lawn Market, Edinburgh; Richard Richardſon tea-dealer, Royal Exchange, Edinburgh; William Anderſon ſadler, Cowgate-head, Edinburgh.—Leith, by William Coke, bookſeller.—Dalkeith, by John Gray, weaver.—Borrowſtounneſs, by James Addiſon ſenior, candlemaker.—Linlithgow, by James Niven, merchant.—Falkirk, by John Gourlay, merchant; and by James Anderſon, merchant.—Glaſgow, by Mrs Orr, merchant.—Greenock, by Mary Threlkeld, milliner.—Stirling, by Robert Sconce, merchant; and by Archibald Stewart, merchant.—Dunblane, by John Stirling, merchant.—Alloa, by John Macculloch, merchant; and by James Duncan, merchant.—Kincardine, by Robert Rintoul, merchant.—Dunfermline, by Crawford and Eckford, merchants; and by David Reid, merchant.—Kirkcaldy, by James Greig, merchant; and by Robert Brown, dyer.—Leven, by Janet Bell, merchant.—Pittenweem, by Mrs Horſebrugh, merchant.—Anſtruther, by Mrs Helen Scott, merchant.—Crail, by John Duddington, merchant.—St Andrews, by Alexander Campbell merchant.—Cupar Fife, by William Main, merchant.—Falkland, by George Lumſden, merchant.—Kinroſs, by George Smith, merchant.—Strathmeiglo, by David Walker, merchant.—Newburgh, by John Fairfoull, weaver.—Dundee, by David Auchterlony, merchant; and by Peter Elder dyer.—Arbroath, by William Ritchie, merchant; and by Mrs Mudie, at the laboratory.—Montroſe, by John Low, merchant; and by Alexander Burn, merchant.—Brechin, by John Mudie, merchant.—Cullen, by Mungo Rannie, merchant.—Kirkwall in Orkney, by William Watt junior, and Co. merchants.—Dunkeld, by James Inches, merchant.—Crieff, by James Glaſs, ſtampmaſter.—Perth, by David Sandeman, merchant; by Mrs Paton, merchant; by Mrs Laidlay at the tannage; and by William Sandeman and Company, merchants.—And at the Printfield, by Alexander Laidley.—At all which places the pattern-books will be ſhown, and receipts granted.

THORNLIE-BANK PRINTFIELD,

Four miles from Glaſgow.

ROBERT OSBURN continues to Print all kinds of Linen and Cotton Cloth for furniture, garments, or handkerchiefs, after the moſt faſhionable manner and neweſt patterns.

Cloths are taken in for this field by Mr George Spankie merchant, High Town, Edinburgh; Mr Robert Shortreed merchant, Leith; Mr John Muir, ſen. merchant, Trongate, Glaſgow; Meſſrs Jamieſon and Mathie merchants, Greenock; Miſs Grizie Ewing merchant, Irvine; Mr William M'Kie merchant, Ayr; Mr John Stewart merchant, Beith; Mr George Edmond merchant, Stirling; Mr Thomas Myles merchant, Perth; Mr Patrick Hunter merchant Dundee; Mr David Brown, jun. merchant, Montroſe; Mr George Greig merchant, Kirkcaldy; Mr John Dickie clothier, Dunfermline; Widow Rankin merchant, Linlithgow; Mr James Walker merchant, Falkirk; and at the Field, at all which places books of patterns will be ſeen, and receipts granted.

AT CAMP BLEACHFIELD,

Two miles eaſt from Hamilton. For the year 1781.

GEORGE CONNEL, who bleaches Linens after the Iriſh manner, will lay down cloth as ſoon as the ſeaſon permits.

The Prices are as follow:

All plain Linen, yard broad or under, wrought in a nine hundred reed or any below, at two-pence per yard; ten and eleven, at two-pence half-penny,; twelve and thirteen, at threepence; fourteen and fifteen, at threepence half-penny; all above fifteen, at fourpence.—Tweellings, Diapers, Satinets (not exceeding yard broad), and Long Lawns, at threepence half-penny; and all above yard broad in proportion.

Cloth taken in at Edinburgh, by John Campbell ſtabler, Graſs-market.
At Leith, by Robert Shortreed merchant, oppoſite to Liddel's Cloſe.
At Bathgate, by John Callender dyer.
At Whitburn, by James Davie merchant.
At Glaſgow, by Robert Lang merchant, oppoſite Gibſon's-wynd, Salt-market.
At Campbletown, by Alexander Johnſton.
At Lanark, by John Finlay weaver at Wellgate,
At Strathaven, by Archibald Thomſon weaver.
At Milnheugh, by William Pettigrew weaver.
At Ardrie, by William Mack merchant.
At Hamilton, by George Connel, to be found at the houſe of Agnes Wilſon in Natherton-wind, or at the Field.

N. B. The cloth will be delivered at the foreſaid places where it was received, all lapped and tied, for paying twopence each piece.

All cloth to be hundred-marked by the weaver, if not, the price will be put on them at the field.

AT HUNTINGTOWER BLEACHFIED, NEAR PERTH.

RICHARDSON and Co. will bleach this ſeaſon at the following prices:

All Plain Linen, yard wide and under, not exceeding

Per Yard.		Per Yard.	
900 warp,	at 2 d.	1600 and all above,	5 d.
1000 and 1100,	2½	Long lawns and diapers,	3
1200,	3	Fine tweels & damasks,	4
1300 and 1400,	3½	Cambricks,	4
1500,	4		

All above yard wide in proportion to its breadth.

CLOTH FOR THIS FIELD IS TAKEN IN BY

Joſeph Lachlan, at his ſhop, oppoſite Libberton's Wynd, Lawn Market, } Edinburgh.
John Low merchant, head of Skinner's Cloſe, }
William Robertſon merchant, Leith.
James Duncan, Alloa
Thomas Kirkaldy manufacturer, Dunfermline.
Mrs Clyde, Kirkcaldy.
Thomas Kennedy, Falkland.
John Mortimer, Dyſart.
Mungo Wilſon, Cupar in Fife.
Andrew Watſon, St Andrews.
James Shoolbred, Auchtermuchty.
John Cairncroſs, Dundee.
James Buchart, Arbroath.
Robert Ferrier, Montroſe.
John Cuthbret, Forfar.
William Badenoch, Glammis.
William Blair, Dunkeld.
John Macculloch, Crieff.
James Stewart vintner, Auchterarder.
Patrick Stewart and Company, and Mrs Paton, Perth.
And by Thomas Young, at the Bleachfield.

N. B. The Public may depend on their cloth being whitened in the ſafeſt manner, and returned in proper time.

JOHN AITCHISON,

At his TEA and SPIRIT WAREHOUSE, third ſhop below the head of the Fleſh-Market Cloſe,

RETURNS his moſt ſincere thanks to his friends and the public, for the good encouragement he hath already met with, and can aſſure them, it ſhall be his ſtudy to pay ſuch attention to buſineſs, that he is hopefull will make his dealing mutual, having at preſent a very large and good aſſortment of TEAS, of an excellent quality, and ſo moderate in prices, that he can venture to ſay, none has been offered to ſale for ſome time paſt more worthy the attention of the public; which are now ſelling at the following prices, viz.

	per lib.		Per gal.
Beſt Bohea, at	3 s. 0 d	Old Jamaica Double Rum at	11 s. 0 d.
Congo,	5 0	Single ditto,	6 0
Fineſt ditto,	5 6	Coniac Brandy,	12 0
Fine Souchong,	6 6	Good Brandy,	7 0
Very beſt ditto,	7 0	——— Brandy,	5 6
Hyſon,	10 6	Fine Holland Gin,	7 0
Superfine ditto,	13 0	Good ditto,	5 6
All Dutch weight.		Good proof Whiſky,	3 6
		Whiſky	3 0

Cinnamon, Shrub, &c. at the loweſt prices.

N. B. Orders are taken in here for his DISTILLERY in the country, where Whiſky, and all other kinds of Britiſh Spirits, are ſold in WHOLESALE ONLY, at the loweſt prices, and beſt qualities.

JOHN POLLOCK, Dealer in Tea and Spirits,

Head of Niddry's Wynd, oppoſite Bridge-ſtreet, Edinburgh,

RETURNS his ſincere thanks to his Friends and the Public, for the generous encouragement he hath hitherto met with.—Can aſſure them it ever ſhall be his particular ſtudy to pay ſuch attention to buſineſs, that he flatters himſelf will recommend and make his dealings agreeable. He has at preſent a large quantity of TEA of ſuch excellent qualities, that he can venture to ſay, none hath been offered to ſale more worthy the public attention; which are now ſelling at the following low prices, viz.

		L.	s.	d.	
Beſt Bohea,	at	0	3	3	*per lib.*
Congo -	at	0	5	0	
Fine ditto -	at	0	6	0	Dutch weight.
Suſhong -	at	0	6	9	
Very beſt ditto	at	0	7	6	
Hyſon -	at	0	11	0	
Superfine -	at	0	13	0	
Beſt Raw Coffee	at	0	2	0	
Ditto Roaſted	at	0	5	0	

Foreign and Britiſh Spirits of the very beſt qualities, at the loweſt prices.

☞ Sugars at prime coſt.

FARM IN BERWICKSHIRE.

TO be SET by public roup, within the houſe of Mrs Bachan, at Greenlaw, on Saturday the 24th curt. betwixt the hours of twelve and one,

A TACK, for the ſpace of 21 years, of the Farm of PITTLESHEUGH, conſiſting of near 200 acres, lying in the pariſh of Eccles and ſhire of Berwick.——The farm is all incloſed, and is only three miles from the market towns of Dunſe and Greenlaw.

The farm will be ſhown by Thomas Niſbet tenant in Lambden; and the conditions of roup to be ſeen in the hands of Adam Watſon writer in Dunſe.

SALE OF LANDS IN FIFE.

THAT upon Tueſday the 24th day of April 1781, there is to be expoſed to voluntary roup, in the houſe of David Methven, vintner in Cupar, betwixt the hours of three and four, afternoon,

The Town and Lands of WESTER CRAIGFOODIE, in the pariſh of Dairſie, and ſhire of Fife. Theſe lands are pleaſantly ſituated, and lie within two miles of Cupar, and three of St Andrews. They meaſure 86 acres and 2 roods, are all arable, and of excellent quality. The manſion-houſe and offices are in good and ſufficient condition.

The Lands hold of the Crown, and are valued in the ceſs-books at 181 l. 13 s. 4 d. Scots, and pay yearly 4 bolls bear, and 19 ſhillings Sterling to the miniſter of Dairſie, 40 merks Scots to the Archbiſhop of St Andrews, and 3 l. 17 s. 4 d. Scots to the ſchoolmaſter. The whole are in the natural poſſeſſion of the proprietor, and may be entered to at Martinmas firſt. The progreſs of writs, which are clear, together with the articles of ſale, may be ſeen in the hands of John Stevenſon writer in Cupar, and James Carſtairs writer there.

SALE OF WOOD, &c.

TO be SOLD by public roup, at Downreay in Caithneſs, upon the 10th day of April next, about four hundred LOGS of WOOD, ſalved from the wreck of the Brig Briton of Scarborough, Captain Joſiah Hutchiſon, from Oneiga to Liverpool. Alſo, a few of the Materials of ſaid veſſel, ſalved from the wreck.

For further particulars, application may be made to Ralph Doughtie, at Downreay.

SALE OF GROWING OAK.

THERE is to be expoſed to ſale, by roup, at Culmony, in the pariſh of Ardclach, and county of Nairn, upon Saturday the 28th day of April next, a Parcel of very fine OAK TREES, moſtly full grown, conſiſting of 600 and upwards.

From Culmony to Nairn (a convenient ſea-port, at the diſtance only of ſix miles) there is a proper communication by a well-made road, fit for carriages of every ſize. Intending purchaſers may, at any time before the ſale, have an opportunity of viewing the Oak, by calling upon John Smith at Culmony Houſe, who will ſhow the premiſſes.

AREAS TO BE FEUED FOR BUILDING IN ST JAMES'S SQUARE, EDINBURGH.

THE ſituation of this Square is dry and healthy; it is ſheltered by the buildings of the New Town from the weſt wind, which is there to blow with uncommon violence from that quarter; it is out of the reach of the ſtench of the butchers ſhambles, ſo intolerable to the neighbourhood in the ſummer months; it has an extenſive proſpect over the adjacent fields, over the frith of Forth, and almoſt over the whole coaſt of Fife, and is near agreeable walks and airings in the country; it is near to ſeveral churches, to the public markets, the Theatre-Royal, and the Aſſembly-Room now projected; it is cloſe adjoining to that elegant and uſeful building the Regiſter Office, in which the whole gentlemen of the law are concerned; it is nearer to the College, to the High School, to the Parliament-Houſe, the Banks, the General Poſt Office, and to the other public Offices of Cuſtoms, Exciſe, &c. &c. than any part of the New Town, (a very few houſes excepted), and a ſhort agreeable walk from the Royal Botanic Garden. Beſides theſe local advantages, *the feuars of this Square will be free of the land-tax, miniſters ſtipend, rent on trade, impoſt on liquors, and of the many other impoſitions, to which the inhabitants within the Royalty of the city of Edinburgh are ſubject.* There is plenty of good water in the ground, to be had at a ſmall expence; and all the feuars are to be taken bound to contribute their proportion to the public police of the ſquare, viz. Scavengers, lamps, &c.

ALSO to be FEUED, a number of AREAS for building, on the lower ground near St James's Square, which is alſo without the Royalty, and of conſequence free of all taxes and impoſitions as above. Theſe areas are remarkably well adapted for ſhops, warehouſes, wine cellars, &c.

A plan of the Square, and of the ſtreets where the other buildings are propoſed, is to be ſeen in the hands of Walter Ferguſon writer, the proprietor, at his houſe firſt ſtorey Gavinloch's land, head of Luckenbooths, Edinburgh, who will inform of the terms of feuing, and every other particular relative to the premiſſes.

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